APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/531,657	03/20/2000	Seng-Wook Sim	P992092	5850

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EXAMINER
MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/531,657	SIM ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Brandon J Miller	2683

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-15_ is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-15_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

     a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .	6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 7-8, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Tada in view of Koike.

Regarding claim 1 Tada teaches inputting and processing user information for a portable

digital device (see col. 1, lines 10-16) that includes a touch screen (see col. 3, lines 63-66), and a

control for processing touch screen data generated a from touch screen (see col. 4, lines 13-20).

Tada teaches a timer for repeatedly counting a predetermined time period in response to a write

input mode (see col. 2, lines 25-29 and Fig. 2). Tada teaches detecting touch screen data

generated from a touch screen panel at an interval of a predetermined time period (see col. 5,

lines 26-27 & 45-47). Tada teaches displaying and storing touch screen data generated within a

predetermined time period during a write input mode (see col. 5, lines 45-55). Tada teaches

determining whether a next touch screen data is generated from a touch screen panel within a

predetermined time period during a write input mode (see col. 2, lines 25-32). Tada also teaches

displaying and storing touch panel data if more touch panel data is detected within a

predetermined time period (see col. 5, lines 45-47 & 61-66 and FIG. 2). Tada does not teach

processing information for a digital mobile station. Koike teaches processing information for a

digital mobile station (see col. 7, lines 47-52 and FIG. 4). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include

processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen

data to be inputted and processed on a variety of mobile devices.

Regarding claim 2 Tada teaches connecting touch screen data with a next touch screen

data as a continuous input (col. 2, lines 41-45).

Regarding claim 7 Tada teaches inputting and processing user information for a portable

digital device (see col. 1, lines 10-16) that includes a touch screen (see col. 3, lines 63-66), and a

control for processing touch screen data generated a from touch screen (see col. 4, lines 13-20).

Tada teaches an input mode for a portable device (see col. 1, lines 11-16) and determining

whether a predetermined period of time has occurred in response to touch screen data generated

from a touch screen panel during a write input mode (see col. 2, lines 25-28). Tada teaches

determining whether touch screen data is generated after a predetermined time period has

occurred (see col. 5, lines 26-27 & 41-44). Tada teaches determining whether the generated

touch screen data within a predetermined time period is one continuous input (see col. 2, lines

30-32). Tada teaches if the generated touch data is one continuous input within a predetermined

time period, displaying and storing the generated touch screen data in a display and memory (see

col. 6, lines 28-35 and Fig. 1). Tada also teaches if the generated touch screen data is not one

continuous line within the predetermined time period, displaying and storing the generated touch

screen data as new input in the display and memory (see col. 6, lines 45-49 and Fig. 8). Tada

does not teach processing information for a digital mobile station. Koike teaches processing

information for a digital mobile station (see col. 7, lines 47-52 and FIG. 4). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada

adapt to include processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for

touch screen data to be inputted and processed on a variety of digital mobile devices.

Regarding claim 8 Tada teaches a device as stated above and is rejected given the same

reasoning.

Regarding claim 11 Tada teaches processing user information inputted through a touch

screen for a portable digital device (see col. 1, lines 10-16 and col. 3, lines 63-66). Tada teaches

a timer for repeatedly detected touch screen data at an interval of a predetermined time period in

response to a write input mode (see col. 2, lines 25-29 and Fig. 2). Tada also teaches displaying

generated touch screen data in a display by connecting a series of touch screen data generated at

a predetermined time period if the touch screen data generated at the predetermined time period

is a continuous input (see col. 6, lines 28-35 and Fig. 1). Tada does not teach processing

information for a digital mobile station. Koike teaches processing information for a digital

mobile station (see col. 7, lines 47-52 and FIG. 4). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada adapt to include

processing information for a digital mobile station because this would allow for touch screen

data to be inputted and processed on a variety of mobile devices.

Claims 3, 5-6, 9, 12, and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Tada in view of Haneda.

Regarding claim 3 Tada teaches a device as recited in claim 1 except for a predetermined

time period that is determined so that processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen

panel does not interfere with another predetermined time period. Tada teaches a predetermined

time period assigned to a control for processing touch screen data generated from a touch screen

panel (see col. 2, 25-29 and Fig. 1). Haneda teaches multiple predetermined references (see col.

5, lines 32-34) and determining an optimal predetermined time period (see col. 6, lines 15-20). It

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

make the Tada adapt to include a predetermined time period that is determined so that processing

touch screen data generated from a touch screen panel does not interfere with another

predetermined time period because this would allow for a digital mobile device capable of

inputting and processing user information to have multiple functions.

Regarding claim 5 Tada teaches a predetermined time period required for sampling touch

screen data (see col. 31-33).

Regarding claim 6 Haneda teaches a predetermined time period that can be set (see col. 6,

lines 15-20).

Regarding claim 9 Tada and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected

given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 12 Tada and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 and is rejected

given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 14 Tada and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 5 and is rejected

given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 15 Tada and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 6 and is rejected

given the same reasoning as above.

Claims 4, 10, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada and Haneda in view of Koike.

Regarding claim 4 Tada and Haneda teach a device as recited in claim 3 except for a predetermined time period set at one time slot, using multiple predetermined references, and a time slot in a processor of a mobile telephone. Tada teaches a predetermined time period set at one time slot (see col. 2, lines 28-29 and Fig. 2). Haneda teaches using multiple predetermined references (see col. 5, lines 32-34). Koike teaches a processor for a mobile phone (see col. 10, lines 21-22 and Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the Tada and Haneda adapt to include a predetermined time period set at one time slot, using multiple predetermined references time slot in a processor of a mobile telephone because this would allow a digital mobile device capable of inputting and processing user information to function as a mobile phone.

Regarding claim 10 Tada, Haneda, and Koike teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Regarding claim 13 Tada, Haneda, and Koike teach a device as recited in claim 4 and is rejected given the same reasoning as above.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Nakashima U.S Patent No. 6,369,807 discloses an online character entry device.

Sakamoto U.S. Patent No. 5,389, 745 discloses a handwriting input apparatus for inputting handwritten data from unspecified direction.

Hawkins U.S. Patent No. 6,295,372 discloses a method and apparatus for handwriting input on a pen based palmtop computing device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

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June 11, 2002
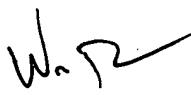
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